

Prairie View A&M University

Digital Commons @PVAMU

PV Standard Newspapers

Publications

3-1933

The Prairie View Standard - March 1933 - Vol. XXIV No. 8

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers>

Recommended Citation

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. (1933). The Prairie View Standard - March 1933 - Vol. XXIV No. 8., *Vol. XXIV No. 8* Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers/34>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Publications at Digital Commons @PVAMU. It has been accepted for inclusion in PV Standard Newspapers by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @PVAMU. For more information, please contact hvkoshy@pvamu.edu.

The Prairie View Standard

VOL. XXIV. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, March 1933.

No. 8.

PRINCIPAL W. R. BANKS CALLS CONFERENCE ON NEGRO EDUCATION TO CONVENE MARCH 24

Principal W. R. Banks calls the Fourth Annual Conference on Education for Negroes in Texas to convene at Prairie View State College, Friday, March 24. The call is going forth from the Principal's Office to outstanding educators and leaders in business, superintendents, presidents of Negro colleges, principals, preachers, and physicians within and without the state.

The themes for the conference will be (a) Negro Rural Schools in Texas; (b) Special Study in Detail of Negro Schools in Waller County.

Among the distinguished educators without the state who have been invited to take part in the deliberations of the conference are Dr. Fred McCuiston, representative of the Southern Association of Colleges; Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia; Dr. Leo M. Favrot, and Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, New York City.

Dr. Edward B. Evans, chairman, has appointed subcommittees to provide and direct accommodations for the conference; namely, transportation, housing, registration, entertainment, decoration, exhibit, ushers, sight-seeing, photography, telegraph and telephone, valet, stenography, publicity, and parking.

The first session of the conference was held at Prairie View State College, April 11, 1930. The attendance at this conference exceeded the expectation of Principal Banks and those associated with him in its promotion. Each succeeding year the conference has increased in attendance and grown in significance and importance to both races in the state. It is anticipated that fully 1,000 will attend the conference convening at the college March 24. In speaking of the conference and its objectives, Principal Banks said: "I believe that we can and should do something to assist in the promotion of education, especially among our group in the state and that Prairie View State College should do its part thereof." "With the facilities and advantages we have here," said the Principal, "we can render a type of service that will be helpful not only to the race, but also to the cause of education in general."

Every necessary step is being taken by Principal W. R. Banks and faculty to greet and provide hospitable accommodations for educators and leaders of both races who will attend the Fourth Annual Conference on Negro Education, convening at Prairie View State College, Friday morning, March 24.

THE HISTORY OF BIOLOGY

By Prof. Harvey G. Dickerson, M. S.

Great advances in science have been made in the last century. These advances have been about equal in the fields of Physics, Chemistry and Biology. As a result of many far reaching discoveries, civilization has been altered. Biology has been instrumental in making many contributions. Thanks to Preventive Medicine and Personal Hygiene, conditions of life are far better today than they have ever been before.

Art and Philosophy have not been able to advance as far as science has progressed. The Ancient Egyptians and prehistoric man drew pictures on the stone walls of caves that compare favorably with some of the work today. Greek Philosophers were as great as any of their successors, likewise in the fields of science, progress has been facilitated by the accumulated efforts of men in former ages. It is important to know the preliminary discoveries of the past to appreciate the main facts of today. The men who made these discoveries were as important in human history as those who won battle or made laws. These great pioneers follow in chronological order.

Aristotle was the earliest biologist of first importance known to us. It can be stated and without exaggeration that no later biologist has a greater genius. We know little of those who came before Aristotle, but but we have reason to believe that few important discoveries had been made before his time and he had no libraries to consult. We are thus amazed at the number of discoveries he made and the deep insight he acquired. Aristotle lived in the fourth century B. C. When a young man he became a pupil of the philosopher Plato at Athens. Plato's school was known as the Academy. Aristotle spent a long time studying marine animals and other forms of life. While on the Island of Lesbos he was invited by Philip of Macedon to tutor his son who afterwards became Alexander the Great. When Aristotle returned to Athens he founded his own college, this was called the Lyceum. He studied many plants and animals. He gave an account of the development of the Octopus and chick from the egg stages. He was the first to show that the porpoise and whale are mammals and not fish. Aristotle was chiefly concerned with the nature of life itself and the things that distinguish the living from the non-living.

Life was considered by Aristotle to be mind in different degrees of perfection. In the Roman Empire there were two outstanding figures in the history of Biology. The first of these two was Pliny. He was a

(Continued on page 3)

The Prairie View Standard

Published monthly during the school year except July and August by Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas.

Entered as second-class matter March 2, 1911, at the postoffice at Prairie View, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

W. Rutherford BanksPrincipal
Napoleon B. EdwardExecutive Secretary

Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 103, Act of October 3, 1917; authorized July 13, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION - 50 CENTS PER YEAR

BROOM AND MATTRESS MAKING

By Mr. A. G. Cleaver, Instructor

These are two trades we don't find many Negroes following in this country, although we find white people in every city and town making an independent living and employing any number of helpers.

There are hundreds of cities and towns in Texas and other states with large Negro population which would afford excellent opportunity for a colored man in these lines of businesses if he only knew the trade and had a little initiative in business.

All the professions and trades which Negroes usually follow are crowded and hundreds of men are walking the street with nothing to do, and these trades would come in good place for these young men in these cities and towns. All they need is to know the trade, be industrious, honest and reliable.

To learn this trade, one must get into it and study and practice it just as one would in carpentry, tailoring, or any other trade one wishes to follow. Prairie View is the place where a young man may learn these trades, where you have an instructor and the state's materials to practice on.

The reason we do not find Negroes following these trades is because he does not know the trade and the white man can not afford to teach him, therefore, he cannot learn this trade out in the world.

It is not the cost of the machinery that keeps him out, because that can be bought at a low price and on terms that come within his reach.

Boys, the time has come when we must seek to make jobs for ourselves as we have stated above. Most all other professions are practically filled, but this is a field where the harvest is white and the opportunity is great for a young colored man.

Just think of the large cities in Texas, such as Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Beaumont, San Angelo, Port Arthur, Galveston, Waco, and many others, saying nothing of the towns of other states without a Negro business of this kind.

Then, too, to know this trade is an excellent home industry. One can have a school job or other profession

and do this extra at his home with a very small investment.

One does not particularly need to specialize in these trades as they can be carried along with the course in education, agriculture or any other course. Your time can be arranged to meet your convenience.

Start your course in Broom and Mattress Making now and see what you will know about the trade by the end of school.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The Nineteenth National Negro Health Week in Texas will begin April 2 and end April 9, inclusive.

The program for the week will be as follows:

- April 2, Mobilization Day
- April 3, General Clean-up Day
- April 4, Community Sanitation Day
- April 5, Home Health Day
- April 6, School Health Day
- April 7, Adult Health Day
- April 8, Special Campaign Day
- April 9, Report-Follow-Up Day

Daily mail coming into the office of the Principal now makes it certain that the Conference convening March 24 will have a larger attendance than at any previous session. This is due in large part to the nature of the conference program. The greater number of Negro schools in the state is in rural districts. The conference in its deliberations will, in the main, feature the following questions: (a) Negro Rural Schools in Texas, (b) Special Study in Detail of Negro Schools in Waller County.

The questions for discussion at the coming session of the conference are of primary importance to rural schools and rural officials and are attracting a large attendance from every rural section in the state as well as from the cities and towns—school officials, superintendents, principals, presidents of Negro colleges, supervisors, teachers, preachers, physicians, farm and home demonstration agents, and editors.

The following directors of extension are thoroughly in accord with the objectives of the conference and are desirous to have their co-workers attend the session: Professor C. H. Waller, Leader, State Agricultural Extension Service for Negroes; Professor J. C. McAdams, Itinerant Teacher-Trainer, Smith-Hughes Work; and Professor F. A. Jackson, Chairman, Extension Schools Committee.

The consensus of opinion now is that the three years the Conference on Negro Education has been held at the college have proved its wisdom and justified its continuance. The Conferences have stimulated interest in Negro education throughout the state, resulting in better buildings, better teachers, longer terms, and more effective school work.

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College must take the initiative in the educational, economic and social interest of the race, not only in the classroom but in the state at large, said Principal W. R. Banks in addressing the general faculty in its regular monthly meeting.

PROF. C. H. WALLER HOLDS LEAGUE MEETING

BIOLOGY—

The local committee of the Texas Interscholastic League, under call of Prof. C. H. Waller, met and organized for the state meet. The state meet will be held at the college, April 20 and 21.

Sub-committees were appointed to provide for the various contests and activities of the League when it convenes at the college in April. The chairmen of the sub-committees have begun formulating their respective programs to be included in the general program which will be issued later.

In his usually humorous, but courteous and timely manner, Chairman Waller admonished patience as well as courtesy in every relation with the group of teachers and students attending the state meet. He showed the wisdom of making friends, lasting friends for the college and college people, by the mere exercise of tolerance and good-will.

SECRETARY LECTURES ON PRACTICAL POINTS

Taking as his subject, "Practical Points in School Administration," Prof. Napoleon B. Edward, executive secretary, lectured to the freshman class on points of immediate concern to the employee whether in or out of the schoolroom.

Among the points stressed by the Secretary were the following: (a) The Application. (b) The Contract. (c) The Survey (d) Teaching through Patrons (e) Interest in Community Welfare.

Secretary Edward was given careful attention by each member of the class as he discussed point after point.

Prof. G. W. Reeves, A. M., associate professor of education, at the conclusion of the lecture, invited the Secretary to lecture again on other phases of practical concern to divisions of his classes, among them being elements of the contract, the school voucher, and school ethics.

REGISTRAR J. B. CADE ATTENDS DEANS AND REGISTRARS CONFERENCE

The Registrar, Prof. J. B. Cade, attended the Deans and Registrars Conference recently held in Tallahassee, Florida.

In the Tallahassee conference as in others heretofore held, affairs were considered which were of interest to deans and registrars. The accumulated experiences and practices of the group have been mutually helpful to all.

DOLING

Give a man a job rather than a dole. Doling makes beggars of men. Self-respecting people do not want the bread line.

Study to do something besides teaching school. All work is honorable, if honorably undertaken and honorably pursued.—C. W. Rice, president, Negro Laboring Men's Association.

(Continued from page 1)

patrician and a government official. At the same time he was an enthusiastic Amateur Naturalist. He was an extremely hard worker, being largely a collector of facts and stories. He compiled a massive work on natural History consisting of 37 volumes. It was quoted as authority for 1000 years, but contained several errors, for Pliny often accepted travellers tales of superstition. The second of the two biologists in Rome who had a great influence on science for many centuries was Galen. He was a medieval man, at one time he was a surgeon to the gladiators, and later on physician to the Emperor Mareus. Dissection of the human body was no longer practiced in Galen's time, but he dissected numerous animals, particularly monkeys, which he realized were nearest to man in structure. He made many important discoveries in the anatomy of muscles and bones. In later years his writings were considered infallible, yet several mistakes were present because he was not able to actually dissect the human tissues. He did not realize the circulation of the blood in its exact nature. He thought that the heart and brain charged the blood with vital spirits. After the end of the second-century A. D., for several hundred years science was at a low ebb in Europe. During this period the works of Pliny and Galen were merely copied and recopied aftertimes with several faulty alterations. In preparing new treatises on Botany the plants themselves were seldom observed. After the seventh century the Mohammedan Empire developed and the works of the Greek Philosophers and Scientists were translated into Arabic. Universities were founded and the works of Aristotle and other Greek authors were translated into Latin. In Italy human dissection was started again after an interval of 1000 years. The dissections were first made on executed prisoners by the remarkable scientist Vesalius, who superseded Galen.

PROF. W. R. HARRISON ISSUES BULLETIN ON NEGRO FARM FAMILIES

Prof. W. R. Harrison, M. S., associate professor of rural economics, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, has just published a bulletin entitled, "A Study of the Living Expenditures of Seventy Negro Farm Families in Waller County." This is no doubt the first of the kind about citizens of Waller County ever published. It should be read and studied by every colored citizen of Waller County as well as by economists and sociologists.

Prof. Harrison has shown just what the colored farmer of Waller County consumes. It is easy to reason what, how and where he should undertake to produce to enable him to meet his creditor and minister to the immediate needs of his family. Prof. Harrison has done a big thing in a scholarly big way. Like others, the Standard believes the Negro should produce acceptable dogma and prove by deeds as well as by mere recital his own mastery of the ground on which he stands. Prof. Harrison stands on his own ground.

**"The Negro in Race Relations" Program Presented by
The "Y. M." and "Y. W." for Vesper
Services, March 12**

PreludeRuby Flewellen
Piano Selections—To A Wild Rose; Butterfly.....
.....Elizabeth Prince
ReadingVelma Edwards
Violin Selection.....Doris Sanders
Review of the Inter-racial Conference.....Preston Valien
Vocal Selection.....Wallace Wells
PianoRuby Flewellen
Negro National AnthemAudience
PostludeRuby Flewellen

**COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS DELIVERED AT
PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE**

(Continued from last issue)

By President Mary E. Branch, Tillotson College

The world today has gone mad over "much selfish serving." Doing rather than being is the great Moloch which is rolling its deadly weight over our civilization. The machine has worked itself into our very vitals, it flows through our veins. We run hither and thither collecting, getting. With Woodson, I exclaim, "The world is too much with us." We think to measure all desirable things by dollars and cents. We evaluate persons by the length and the make of the automobile they drive as if any gangster, bank robber, bootlegger or grafter who has attained to any degree of skill in his chosen "profession" can't buy or steal a Cadillac, a Lincoln or even a Rolls-Royce. Many men of little moral value in both races made fortunes out of war conditions, but the fact that they live in fine houses or drive lordly cars does not bear testimony of their social or moral worth.

In this materialistic age men evaluate everything in quantity rather than quality. How much money has he? Not how did he make his money? How long did he stay in college? Not how much does he know of value to human development? The great cataclysm of the World War, the most destructive calamity that has struck this world was born out of this desire to count values in quantities, to get possession of quantities of money, quantities of land, quantities of products. Germany desired more land, more and greater market for her products. And the other nations were not blameless in this same desire. They too, worshipped the God of Mammon.

What is the greatest lesson which the world should have learned from this stupendous loss of life? It should have learned that the one thing needful for human happiness and well being is not the material, not even the intellectual, but that there is something deeper than wealth, deeper than mere intellect which should serve as the steering wheel of man's destiny. It is the liberating things of the spirit. These values which cannot be measured in terms of money, or personal advantage, or time lost or gained, or of industrial efficiency; those values of human worth which lift men above the paltry baubles of life, above material accumulations, above the love of power, above even, the God efficiency, frees

the mind from all anti-social ideas which make us believe in things rather than in men, believe in individual profit and privilege rather than in social good fortune and individual human wealth.

It is that realization that all men are brothers, that the strong must bear the infirmities of the weak; the realization of the oft repeated phrase, "All men up, and no men down." It is the spirit of real Christian culture which is slowly but surely permeating even this Southland of ours, and displaying itself in better race relationships, better church relationships, better educational relationships. It respects the personality of every man. It speaks out loud against mob violence, against all oppression, against all exploitation of men for the advancement of private ambitions, against depriving men of the right to work so as to maintain their families. It joins with Goldsmith in his denunciation of a time or country when men forget human values, where the strong oppress the weak, where common people are neglected and exploited; where men make a God of gain and use their fellows only as a means to an end.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ill a prey,
Where wealth eccumulates, and men decay,
Princes and Lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride;
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

It is the feeling of human kinship, human responsibility for the welfare of fellowmen which has created the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund, the Jeanes Fund, the Slater Fund, The American Missionary Association. It is this same feeling of human brotherhood that is building great State Universities for Negroes; Prairie View, with its broad acres, numerous and imposing buildings, bespeaks this growing feeling of human kinship.

In what then, must the Negro trust for deliverance from the evils that beset him as a race? My answer is that he must trust in those same powers which will deliver any other race or group. For economic deliverance he must learn to be efficient in his work, thrifty in his habits, co-operative in his spirit, pooling his ideas, his money, his physical strength. He must learn to live within his means, but seeking to steadily increase his income so as to gradually raise his standard of living. For intellectual deliverance he must take advantage of every educational opportunity for himself and his children. He must send his children to high school and college; and these students should learn to think, to interpret facts and to know their significance in life. An educated person is not merely one who knows things or merely one who can do things, but is one who knows the significance of what he does. Booker Washington was great because he knew what to do in his relations with his students, in his relations with the Southern whites, in his relations with men everywhere. He knew what kind of conduct would get the best results because he knew men.